and the summit mantled with snow. It stretches

Jungfrau or the Grindenwald among the snowy

peaks. The climate is extremely healthy as a

general rule, but the exceeding rarity of the air,

notwithstanding its dryness, is injurious in con-

firmed cases of consumption. Although a city of

only a dozen years' growth, the trade of Denver

n 1870 exceeded \$10,000,000; and it is reported

that not less than one thousand buildings are be-

ing erected there the present year. Four rail-

roads converge at this point, and others are being

rapidly constructed, leading further into the

nountains, and connecting with young villages

and cities which are springing into life through-

trials and temptations of court-house construc-

The town of Carlinville, in Illinois, affords an

natance in paint. This is the county seat of

Macoupin county, and at the close of the war its

that outsiders were able to overhear the de-

liberations of juries when they were sent out to

consider evidence, and when interested the out-

side crowds were accustomed to take part in the

discussions upon disputed points. In order to

remedy this inconvenient state of affairs, it

was determined to erect a new building,

and four Commissioners were appointed to super-

intend the work. Application was made to the

Legislature for permission to issue county bonds

to raise money for the purpose, and the first is-

sue proving insufficient, further issues were

authorized and made. The structure is nearly

ompleted, and Carlinville, a little village of

four thousand inhabitants, can now boast of a

ourt housens imposing as a Grecian temple and

as durable as an Egyptian pyramid. If all the

court rooms in Chicago were thrown into one,

they would not make as large an apartment as

the Macoupin court room. The building is

finished in a style of the utmost magnificence,

and is surmounted with a dome which rises one

handred and ninety feet above the surrounding

prairies. The people of Macoupin county have

a court house that any city in the United States

might be proud of ; they also have court-house

bonds out to the amount of \$1,418,000, bearing

interest to the amount of \$141,800 annually. The

court house is a grand affair, but the Macoupin

county people do not believe it cost the full

amount realized by the sale of the bonds, though

they do not pretend to know where the unex-

ended money went. Neither do they know

there one of the Court House Commissioners

has gone. As the court house went up the value

of the real estate in the county went down; and

now, if the owners want to sell out and emigrate

to some county without a grand court house, they

can do so only at an immense sacrifice, while if

they stay where they are it takes about all their

earnings to pay their taxes. The moral of this

story is, that public peculation and extravagance

are not confined to cities, and that it is possible

o pay too much for a court house as well as too

The reports from Princeton about Mr.

ROBERT BONNER's speech represent it as electrical

and surpassing everything else at the Commence

Dr. Louis DE Silva, alias Candoza, a

noted bigamist, lecturer, and practical romancer,

was killed on the 30th of May at Fort Sedgwick,

about four hundred miles west of Omaha. Dr

Silva was an extraordinary character, but

nothing is known of his early history except

what he himself chose to tell. He was a man of

varied acquirements, talked fluently in all the

modern languages, was familiar with Latin and

the writings of the Roman Catholic fathers, had

travelled in many countries, and was a most

reckless and unconscionable rascal. It is said that

he was once sentenced to be garroted in Havana,

and that he was with MAXIMILIAN in Mexico : it is

certain that he had deserted four times from the

Federal army, and had married more wives than

any man in America except Brighan Young

Shut up in a cell, with no book within reach but

a German Bible, he has written for the press

column after column concerning his personal ad-

centures with Gen. Parm in Spain; and though

the whole story, so far as he was concerned, was

probably pure fiction, every circumstance con

to be historically correct, even to the distances

given by DE SILVA between the different cities

and places mentioned in his parrative. In March

he jumped from a train of cars while heavily

ironed, and broke his leg; only thirteen days

afterward he escaped from Fort Sedgwick in his

rippled condition, and was subsequently found

lying helpless on the prairie, covered with snow

and with both feet badly frozen. After being

ly dressed, he remained tolerably quiet until the

30th of May, when he went under guard to the

sutler's shop, became intoxicated, got into a

quarrel, and was finally shot by the soldier who

had him in charge. De Silva was well known

in many parts of the country. By some he wa

believed to be insaue; but unless a total lack of

moral principle is insanity, there appears to have

Judge Barnard: Seldom such a hat

The paid Fire Department of Philadelphia

continues to meet with much opposition from the

members of the disbanded volunteer fire com-

held last Saturday, it was said that engines on

their way to fires were delayed, and that they

were frequently prevented from attaching their

hose to plugs, by organized bands of roughs

whom the police were either unwilling or incom-

petent to restrain. It was also charged that

alarms sent by telegraph were purposely delayed.

Firemen engaged in the work of extinguishing

to afford them protection. The rowdies com

prised in the late volunteer organization brought

disgrace upon the city of Philadelphia during a

period which extended through many years; but

they have political influence, and the police seen

the efficiency of the new department.

conflagrations were stoned, and the police failed

canies; and at a meeting of the Commissioners

seldom such a head in it. Seldom such a waist-

been no go od reason for such a belief.

coat; seldom such a heart under it.

taken back to the fort, and having his feet proper

ected with PEIM's movements would be found

dear for a whistle.

ment.

out the Territory.

cannot be nominated.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1871.

Amusements To-day, Booth's Theatre—The Man O' Airlie.
Rowery Theatre—Benefit of Miss Jennie Morion,
Ffish Av. Theatre—Delimnico's, Globe Theatre-E. Eddy Niblo's Garden-Colleen Bawn Tony Printer's Opera House-Colleen Bawn. Wallack's The Long Strike. Mond's Museum - Humpty Dumpty. Matines

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have YME SUN ent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per secution. by addressing the Punisher

FOR PRESIDENT.

PARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE,

THE GREAT AND GOOD

HORACE GREELEY.

of TEXAS and NEW YORK.

President Grant's Relations.

We are glad to find that there is somebody who can stand up and apologize for GRANT's conduct in appointing so many of his worthless relations to office. The Washington correspondent of the Albany Times under

takes this difficult duty, and here is a speci-

men of the way in which he performs it: then of the way in which he performs it:

"The President had one of three courses to pursue? First, to aupoint none of his kill or kin, or personal friends, like Andriew Johnson, and also to refuse all presents, gratuitous, private, and public, as was done by Kossuth, Gainbalde, Gen. Thomas, and is said to be done now by Bisaners, and Von Moltks; second, to appoint, in dangerous nepolism, all terelatives he chose to the important efficies in his gift, for which they were not qualified, which he has not done; third, to do as he has doar, which he has not done; third, to do as he has doar, with only one exception, and that not very important (viz., the Danish mission to a brother-in-law, who was a circuit preacher, though described as a firtus rider), to suppoint them to only such offices as iny one migut fill.

By way of comment upon those observes.

By way of comment upon these observations, we subjoin the following list of Gen. BRANT's relations, whom, in various modes and degrees, he has pensioned upon the public treasury

L Jesse Root Grant, President's fither, Postasters at Covington, Ky.

11. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Pors at Chicago; expects sometimes very good after the next election.

11. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondoies, Mo,—endired by Wilson, iste Commissioner of the Land Office; has not ret got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next significant. ret got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next specion.

IV Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark; ought to be made Minister to Beilla without waiting for the President's brother-in-law, or the president's brother-in-law, agointno of gold and real estate speciations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brovetistig-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Users at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Lonis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Chaimants before the President. Fues estimated at \$40.00 a year; expects to make more after the next cettion.

VII. Lactic vi. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Custom, and Evenses.

the next could a year; expects to make more after Will. Joseph W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, san Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau;

X. Alex. Sharje, Fres.dent's brother-in-law, Marshal

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Marshal

asury Department.

XI. Odver W. Root, President's mother's grand-blew. Assiant District Attorney, Covington, Ky.; ald not refuse to be District Attorney after the XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans, a good place, and wants to keep it. XXIII. Feler Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother. Postmarter at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

Now let our readers consider the following letter upon the subject of appointing relations to office, written by Thomas Jeffer-

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of March 4; and to express to you tile delight with which I found the just, disinterested, and honyours of March 4; and to express to you to edding with which I found the just, disinterestee, and honorable point of view in which you saw the proposition it covered. The resolution you so properly approved that long been formed in my mind. The nubit will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of meritalone, eninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to their Presidents for public purposes, divided out as family preperty. Mr. Adams degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on this subject, as Washington had done himself the greatest honor. With two such examples to err. It is true that this places the relations of the President in a worse situation than if no were a stranger; but the public mood, which cannot be effected in its confidence be set, requires this sacrifice. Fernaps, too, its componented by such ing in the public escent. I could not be satisfied till I assured you of the increased esteem with which this transaction fills me for you. Accept my affectionate expression of it.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Can it be necessary to say anything more on this question? What a difference between JEFFERSON and GRANT!

Will there be a Scrub Race ?

A thick cloud of uncertainty hangs over the next Presidential campaign. No politician is shrewd enough to even tell how many candidates we shall have; much less, which faction will be the most likely to suc-

ceed. There have been twenty Presidential elections. In ten of them there were more than two candidates who ran, and in six of these campaigns the vote given to minor candidates determined the fate of the two principal competitors. In 1824, ADAMS, JACKSON, CRAWFORD, and CLAY ran, carry ing the election to the House, where, by a coalition between ADAM# and CLAY, the former was chosen. In 1836 VAN BUREN was the Democratic nominee. His opponents, being unable to combine upon one candidate, divided their strength between HAR-RISON, WEBSTER, HUGH L. WHITE, and WILLIE P. MANGUM, and so VAN BUREN

was elected. In 1844, when POLK and CLAY were the feading competitors, JAMES G. BIRNEY ran as an anti-slavery candidate; and though BIRNEY did not receive an electoral vote, he oltained a popular vote in New York sufficient to turn that State against CLAY, and as a consequence Polk was successful. Simi lar means produced a corresponding result in the famous contest of 1848, when Casa and TAYLOR were the regular candidates of the two great parties. VAN BUREN accepted an independent nomination, partly to punish Cass and partly to maintain the WILMOT proviso. VAN BUREN did not obtain an electoral vote, but he divided the Democracy of New York, gave the State to TAYLOR, and thus secured his triumph.

In 1856, when BUCHANAN and FREMONT were the nominees respectively of the Demotratic and Republican parties, Franchone ran he an Old Line Whig and Know Nothing

vote of Maryland; but he so demoralized the island. His will-that of this man, whose opposition to BUCHANAN, and especially at the critical moment in Pennsylvania, as to nsure the election of BUCHANAN. In 1960 the Democratic party was overthrown by the predetermined purpose of its Southern lead. ers, who were getting ready for secession. They nominated BRECKINRIDGE to break down Douglas, Gen. BEN BUTLER lending a clumsy hand to bind the eminent statesman of Illinois upon the sacrificial alter, and to prepare the way for the rebellion. At this election BELL ran as an Old Line Whig. BRECKINRIDGE got 72 electoral votes, Bell. 39, DOUGLAS 12, and LINCOLN 180, giving the latter a majority of 57.

This reference to familiar facts shows that a multiplicity of candidates is not an unusual occurrence in Presidential elections, and that this circumstance often determines the result of the contest. It will be noted, too, that this rarely happens when political parties are pursuing the even tenor of their way, but usually in crises when there is a tendency toward a reorganization of parties because of the disappearance from the arens of the old questions which have divided them, as in 1824 and 1836, or when new issues of extraordinary magnitude agitate the country, as in 1856 and 1860. In each of these emergencies political leaders have found it very difficult to compel independent thinkers to submit to the strict rules of party discipline. At the great break-up of 1824, the rank and file went where and for whom they pleased, because they saw no good reasons why they should not; while at the great break-up of 1856 they went where and for whom they pleased, because they saw

very good reasons why they should. The field of politics to-day more nearly resembles that of 1824 than that of 1856. Old issues have passed away, and men are disposed to do pretty much as they like. The logical deduction from this condition of things is the probability of a multiplicity of Presidential candidates in the next campaign. The Democrats will place their canlidate on the platform of the New Departure, and will thereby assume a commanding position before the country. A band of antamed secessionists, of whom Toombs and STEPHENS may be regarded as lively types, will then be likely to run a candidate on a platform constructed out of the ultra States Rights heresies of JOHN C. CALHOUN, which were blown to atoms in the war. Their nominee will not get any electoral votes, for four years' experience gave the South quite enough of these architects of ruin. Nor will he do much mischief except to his own cause, provided the regular Democracy are courageous in the enunciation of principles, and wise in the selection of a candidate.

If the office holders show d be able to renom! nate Gen. GRANT a popular revulsion will weep thronga the party. Two courses will be open to the anti-GRANT Republicans. If the Democracy take by the horns the mad Latt -lam STEPHENS and Toomis let loose, these Republicans will be strongly tempted to join in and help slaughter him; or they may bring out some popular candidate of their own, such, for example, as the great and good HORACE GREELEY of Texas and Kansas, and push GRANT to the wall. In the former case, the triumph of the Democracy would be certain; in the latter, the election might go to the House; but in no event could GRANT be chosen, either there or by the people. Indeed, amid the general calm which pervades the country, and in the relaxed condition of party discipline, only two things can be safely predicted, viz.: that GRANT will not be reelected to the Presidency, and that after November, 1872, secession, whatever guise it may assume, will never again rear its head. With these ends secured, parriots need not be over-anxious about what lies beyond.

Not His Excellency-A Lesson for Dr. McCosh.

The success of Kossuth in this country in naking speeches was justly attributed, in a great degree, to his intense application to the study of our minute and local histories.

Dr. McCosii, the newly made President of Princeton College, would do well to imitate his example. Let him read, not merely the Constitution of the United States, but the history of its formation and adoption. He will then know that the title of His Excellency does not belong to the President. If the people of this country were going to have an aristocratic or monarchical title, they would have one at least as big as His Majesty, even if it had to be applied to so little a man as Gen. GRANT.

We trust that Dr. McCosii is more accurate in his knowledge of metaphysics than in his knowledge of politics.

The Organ of the New Movement.

The Tribune announces that it will not engage in the current debate respecting candidates for the Presidency. This is right. Its editor is a candidate, and the most conspicuous candidate now before the people; and it would hardly be the thing for him to discuss his own merits and the rival claims of his competitors. All that he could be expect ed to do is to consent to run, and then stand

aside, leaving the active canvass to others. Besides, it is not necessary that the Tribune should now come forward with its ancien energy to take a part in this great contro versy. THE SUN is there to take its place as a defender of true republican principles, such as the one-term rule, no bribe taking, no present taking, and no appointment of the President's relations to office. The true doctrine will thus be advocated with power and success, and the Tribune can wait and come in as the organ of the Administration after President GREELEY has been declared elected. Meanwhile THE SUN will con tinue to shine for all, and especially for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate and the

great principles he represents.

The Citmax of Spanish Ferocity. It is full time that the ambiguous position which Spain occupies in Cuba should cease She pretends to own the country; and if she owns it, what is done there is done by her

order, or at least with her consent. Count VALMASEDA, now Captain General, was long since officially proclaimed and denounced as a savage whom his edicts had placed outside the pale of civilization. Even our own Executive so denounced him, while Spain, ousequious in words to our representa tive at Madrid, ignored the insult. Since then VALMAREDA has been advanced from a

proclamation Mr. Fisit officially hoped, " in the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity, was a forgery"-is to-day the law in Cuba. He orders that rewards shall be paid for assassinating the leaders of the patriots, men of whom history will record that none ever fourth for a cause more just or fought more nobly.

We are thoroughly aware that President GRANT would allow any neighbor of this country desirous of being relieved from a foreign yoke to be throttled in the attempt, provided it suited the pecunisty interests of any so-called respectable member of his Catinct; but when patriots, determined to be free and resolved to give a like privilege to their children and dependants, are publicly hunted down and assassinated by a bloodthirsty tyrant, it is surely the duty of the American people to speak out. It is not possible that Gen. GRANT's stellid assent to such crimes can be in harmony with their

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post tells the following story respecting the difficulty between Mr. BOUTWELL and Gen. PLEASONTON:

normation from New Yerk that United States bonds to the automation from New Yerk that United States bonds to the automation from New Yerk that United States bonds to the automation for the Treasury Demarkment pretended to save cancelled and burned, were in circulation in Scirope. Respectable citizens of New York, it is dieged, came here and reiterated the statement of Monson, who informed Secretary Boutwell toob pooled the matter. Thomson repeatedly made the charge there was also should be about the statement of the matter. Thomson repeatedly made the charge there was that the officers in the Treasury Bepartment had not destroyed the bonds, and that they were in circulation in Europe, and would come back mon the United States Treasury, and this he yet as intains to be the lact."

Whether the frauch here alleged has really been

Whether the fraud here alleged has really been practised in the Treasury Department or not, we have no means of knowing; but we don't believe it. About a year ago some friends of ours in business in this city came to us with substantially the same story. A party here had proposed to sell them such uncancelled bonds; and as the best means of ascertaining the trath, we put them into communication with Mr. Tuomas C. Acton. Acting under his advice, they agreed to buy the offered bonds, but the bonds were never exhibited to them; and they became convinced, as did Mr. Acron, that the proposition was nothing but a confidence scheme devised to swindle them out of their money. Very probably this report that Cel. Thouson has discovered two millions of the same sort of bonds is nothing but a delusion of a kindred character.

Connecticut is considering the salject of mending her divorce laws. A bill is before her Senate, and will shortly be acted on, providing hat all petitions for divorces, except in cases of adultery, shall be in court for not less than one nor more than two years before any final decision is ordered. The Judge may issue an order at his discretion for the separation of the parties until the matter is disposed of, and also provide for the custody and the support of the family. No petitioners shall be heard unless they take oath that they have resided in the State three years previous to the filing of the petition, or that the adverse party has resided there for that length of time ; and any person swearing falsely shall be guilty of perjury. There is a further provision oponling the clause of the present act which allows of divorces for any "misconduct that permanently destroys the happiness of the petilioner and defeats the purpose of the married relation." Indiana has already taken action similar to this; and if this bill is passed, discontented husbands and wives seeking relief from their matrimonial obligations will find their last esource cut off.

The guilt of M. VICTOR PLACE, lately French Consul-General here, is now officially confirmed from the other side of the ocean. THE Sux was the first to reveal the facts, and M. PLACE attempted a loud denial; but it was useless. The Sun is always exceedingly careful in verifying its statements, especially when the are likely to affect the reputation of individuals; and we believe there is no journal in the world which is less frequently in error respecting matters of importance. At the same time we do not know of one which more frankly takes the responsibility of disclosing the truth-no matter who may be affected by it-when the public inter-

Inasmuch as Gov. HOFFMAN, surrounded by the great grandees of State and the most worshipful cockolorums of the Masonic fraternity, presided over the scene while a copy of the Constitution, containing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, was deposited underneath the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany, we presume that that sacred astrument will not be disturbed until the build. ing topples down with age, which will probably somewhere about the year three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. By that time the right of negroes to vote in this republic will be pretty well established, provided we then have any republic and any negroes, and there is any voting to be done by anybody. In the mean while let us have peace.

Accounts from the Indian Council at Oknulgee represent that great apprehension exists est President GRANT should exercise the right of filling by appointment the higher offices in the Territorial government which it is proposed to reate, instead of allowing the inhabitants of the Territory to elect their own officials. They con sider that they are quite competent to select their own Governor and Judges, and are exremely sensitive in regard to the maintenance of what they consider their just rights. Hereto fore the leading Indians have been in the habit of visiting Washington for the purpose of receiv ing presents; and it is natural that they should fear that if Grant undertakes to exercise the appointing power, this agreeable order of proceedings will be entirely reversed.

The Times publishes an article about " an ncommonly mean thief in Philadelphia." The neanest thief ever heard of in this city came from Philadelphia. His name is JOHN RUSSELI Young. He is noted as a sneak news thief. He sneakingly stole news from his employers, one of whom was Horace Greeker; and having been convicted of this theft, he was kicked out of the Tribune establishment in consequence. No other thief could possibly be so mean as the one who won the confidence of Horace Greekey and then robbed him.

It is not unlikely that before many years have passed Denver, in Colorado, will be one of the most fashionable watering places of America. It is now a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and promises to become one of the most charming resorts for travellers on the continent. The town is situ ated on the main branch of the river Platte, and an aqueduct twenty-five miles long brings the water of this stream from a greater elevation in the mountains to serve the purpose of irrigation. By this means the city and its suburbs are alvays looking fresh and green, while almost every private gentleman is enabled to ornament his garden and grounds with sparkling fountains. The streets are nearly all eighty feet wide and planted on each side with shade trees. Taxteful residences and fine churches and other public buildings indicate refinement and enterprise on the part of the inhabitants. In the discandidate. The received only the electoral subordinate position to be the satrap of the sides for the most part clothed with evergreens, a moment longer. THE COLUMBIA'S PROTEST.

around nearly one-third of the horizon, a large Ruffling of the Waves in the World of wall of granite, its surface cut here and there Yachting-Two Minutes Incorrectly Taken from the Madeleine's Time-The Sun's with deep, dark caffons. The view from Denver Time Verified by Yachtsmen.
The decision of the judges in the Brooklyn is described as like that of the Bernese Alps, as seen from Interlaken, though one cannot find the

Club Regatts, in regard to the Union and Clut prizes for schooners, which they awarded to the Madeleine, has created some excitement in yachting circles. THE SUN's report of the regatta called the judges' attention to the fact that they were doing the Columbia gross injustice. The Sun's opinion has since been supported by numbers of yachtsmen who witnessed the race, and who timed the sachts as they passed the stakeboat. The injustice which the judges had done the Columbia was the topic of general conversation on the street yesterday after noon. Twenty or thirty gentlemen visited hir Franklin Osgood and voluntarily offered to testify that over three minutes elapsed between the arrival of the Columbia and that of the Madeleine. It is to

of the Columbia and that of the Madeleine. It is to be hoped that the judges will see their error and at a special meeting set themselves right.

The facts are as follows: Shortly after the Columbia passed the stakeboat where the time was being taken. Rear-Commodore Osgood sent his suiting taken. Rear-Commodore Osgood sent his suiting taken. Constock to the William Fletcher to inquire of the judges the time of 'ne Columbia and Madeleine. One of the badged officials on bourd that beat told Mr. Cometock to go to the stakeboat where they were taking the official time. On arriving at the stakeboat Mr. Comstock stated his errord and was given a sitp of paper by the time accept, our which was given a sitp of paper by the time accept, our which was written; Time of start, 15:31:42; Madeleino's time, 4:53:16. This slip of paper Mr. Osgood still holds as a voucher. Gen. GRANT's strength in Massachusetts will be tested by the result of Gen. Bun. Bur-LER's efforts to get the nomination for Governor. BUTLER is the GRANT candidate for the nominaion; but, if our information is correct, GRANT has very little power in that State, and Bornen

It is difficult to see why the work of erecta woncher, judge from the stakeboot sleeped on a woncher, judge from the stakeboot sleeped on hoard the Pietcher there was a deal of trouble, as it was found that the time did not arree. The press were not allowed to take the stakeboot judges' time, but were told to step over to the club house at 8 P. M., and the Committee would determine what was to be fone. The judges. Committee, measurer, and others then went on board the Madeleine, Committee would be the proper their returns. ng a house for the administration of justice should have a demoralizing effect upon those engaged in it, but such appears to be the fact. Even the virtue of New York politicians has sometimes been severely tried in connection with the rise and progress of our new Court House, while in remote parts of the country un-There is little doubt that if the judges and Regatia sophisticated rural officials have often lamentably fallen from a state of innocence under the

court house was in so dilapidated a condition

leine, Commodore Voornis's yacht to prepare their returns.

There is little doubt that if the judges and Regatia Cournitiee do not do the Columbia justice, the Dauntiese, Sapphe, Fleetwing, Fitch Wave, Tarolinis, and others, will draw out of the Club. Mr. George Wilson happened to see the official time card of the steke boat judge, and says that the Madeleine's time had been altered from 43.929 to 458.23; in other words, two minutes were taken out. It is not doubted that the Committee, when convinced of their croor, will insten to rectify it.

Mr. Osmood has the certificate of over twepty geneticates who timed the two yachts as they passed the stake boat, and who are willing to swear that there was over taree minutes difference between the Columbia and the Madeleine. How, in the face of such ordered, the judges found only I min. 20wec, between them, is the question. Several gentlemen on board the Josephine made 3 min. 9 sec, between the yachts, and one on the Seawanbaka made 3 min. 18 sec., A gentlemen standing by the W. Pletcher, where the judges were taking the time, says that time was called as the quarter of the Columba passed the stake boat and when the bow of the Madeleine came up abreast the stake boat.

"On the Judges and Legatta Committee of the Brooklyn Yoch! Cinb.

Graves: I suppose it is only necessary for me to draw your attention to the unaccountable mistake in your decidence is incorrectly given; the troughts and the control of the columbia and the choice of the Brooklyn Yoch! Cinb.

Graves: I suppose it is only necessary for me to draw your attention to the unaccountable mistake in your decidence is incorrectly given; the troughts are a stake boat. I am jarepared to fine a passing the inly aware of the accusal difference in the time of arrival of our reaccine boats, as on an occasion like this cvery yacht owner knows the time of his yacht passing the home stake boat. I am jarepared to fine in which the lifty ware of the accusal difference in the time of arrival of our reaccine boats, as on an oc

Miss Tweed's Wedding Outfit.

Miss Tweed's Wedding Outfit.

From the New York Weekly.

The wedding dress was in very riche gros-grain trimmed ding dress was in very riche gros-grain trimmed ding dress was in very riche gros-grain trimmed ding follows and the flounces were costly—near \$4,000. The material, trimmings and making about \$1,000, making with the face a total cost of \$5,000.

The tropt of the skirt was looped on both sides with orange flowers, the under part, the front, in tuile puffed; the same round the train, which was three yards and a half long, louned an panniers and the overskirt, mixed with orange flowers, hattag one appearance, noble, pure and distinguished?

Evening purple dress; the train three yards long, the back part all solleped, falling over tuile in flounce, mixed with black sails. Each scallop has one bounget of violettes and pink brds. The three weeds (widths) of the front (ia on high) of 12 inches, only have a cesuifful, a splendid flounce, style Louis XIV, composed of one box-pleeted flounce in Ioundation lace, with band two inches wide in black sailn; over this flounce is one other in illusion tolle, over one other on riche point anique disposed quite juli; all this covered with other flounce in tuile, looped in five rarts en dropfrie, and all surmounted by one very riche, splendid gariand of violettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes de navier double, of the same snade of tolettes and black. This confusion of trimmings is of the more delicate and aristocratique taste. The overskirt verv langue in black reproduce the same tr The waist have very large postillion, is cut, hav-

plique and tulle.

The waist have very large postillion, is cut, having the under part in front, black, which one is only triumed with rink buds, mixed with lace and tulle, the rest of whist is all trimuned in a very artistique manner, with a gardande of violettes wixed with laces and tulle; a shoulder have one bouquet of pink roses and marabeux, and the other have one bouquet of yielettes. The cost of this dress is \$500.

Bress prepared for the reception in New Orleans cost \$1,000. The train is three yards and a half iong, in riche rere-pearle silk. Almost all the front is covered by one very deep box pieteed, which arrived almost to the too.

The flounce is enveloped with other double flounce, in white tulle, and fixed in the bottom, as a larke pull in one other flounce gray, who is under of this in sain, and is showing between the immense soolions and points of the flounce in waiti.

She of this have one flat fold of gray silk, covered with a militurer's puff in tulle, and make the head of a riche and delicate blonde in top, a box, flated in satin, care of this flounce, after making in each side one Riomain, are embowered with the roses and brown leaves. Fold down, graduated in each side till the train where he is stopped by a delicate bouquet of the roses and blonde.

The beaz part is a riche puff in setin, covered with white tulle, and over all this fold the blonde trimmed all round the train with a gray flounce. The skirt is louped in Romain style in back. The sleeves in harmoni are quite opened and louped outside and trimmed inside en white tulle and excending raches, & the most delicate manner. The waist in the same Romain style is trimmed with shinded with white tulle, and ever all this fold the blonde in the same Romain style is trimmed with should and the roses.

Lyliac (that) walking such in stripped silk trimmed with pain Lyliac gills and delected with white tulle and the roses.

(lilac) walking suit in stripped silk trimmed

Lyllac (lilac) walking suit in stripped silk trimmed wite plain Lyllac slik and duchesse has costing \$500. Style Louis XV. The front skirf is flat, having in the holtom three flowness of the same silk, in the top of this, a very deep fold covered with bows and mixed with laces, fusished the trimming. In each side a deep lyllac fold followed all the length of the skirt, trimmed in the front with laces, and two riche bows in piping covered in each side spaces. The back part of the skirt is louped, make a very nice panner, and have the dress in the usual length of a walking suit. The waist trimmed as one vest and jacquet, have a very handsome cap in lace, very coquette, and all is mixed with bows more or less compicated in piping.

Jacquel, have a very handsome cap in lace, very so quette, and all is mixed with bows more or less complicated in piping.

One black walking suit, costing \$700. Trimmed this woo nieces dultique guithure, wo pieces cumy, and three hundred and elahty-two bows.

One brown walking suit, costing \$900. This postillion and the overskirt are delightfull, the former very long and quite full, is looped in the left shoulder in the more grabeful manner, and the overskirt is very artislique. The back part of the underskirt is very artislique. The back part of the underskirt is a flounce gathered, and disposed in flat draperie. The inside of the sleeves, notwithstanding that is only in black tulle, and narrow threat lace, is combined with so refined juste, that the effect is riche, the cost of the inside of the sleeves is \$35.

One heautiful walking shit royal pompadour, forty-two yards of olde striped slik, and ten pieces funge, white and blue, costing \$400. The style quite graceful, a la relate Seure, a large speron trimmed with lace over suits, only one little pocket in front, in outside of the handkerchief. The waist wis the square basque, trimmed with lace, is beautiful, and the back, forming skirt and overskirt, have two founces, striped, and lined with thread lace, over rich silk and piping, and very nice tassels, white and black, take down the head of the flounce, showing this beautiful and rich inside.

One light-brown silk dress, containing fifty yards of silk, with style Louis XV., all trimmed with flat fold, costing \$300.

One very rich lingue train black silk dress, trimmed with passementeries. A beautiful cashmers dress, trummed with valenciennee over silk.

All of the rich dresses comprising the troused of Mademolselle Marie Tweed fourteen in number, are elegair, and designed in the most artistique manner.

EUSTACHER ROBERTS.

A Queer Question. To the Editor of the Sun.

Sin: Do you shine for all-even for boys? I have a young lady friend who believes that the Govrnment will give her \$300 if she sends them one million cancelled postuge stamps. Is she right? If so, I will get them for her if I bave got to fight it out all (my) summers. Or is she entirely mistaken? It so I will marry her and make it up so. Respectibly yours. THOMAS COGAN.

[Wait until she gets the \$500 and then marry

Another Anson Burlingame.

disposed to wink at their lawless efforts to impede Another Anson Burlingame.

The Hon, Horace Capron yesterday resigned his position as Commissioner of Agriculture, to take effect Aug. 1. Two months ago ne entered into a contract with the Japanese Government to introduce and develop in that kingdom the industrial ideas of the United States. He is empowered to procure medies of agricultural and industrial machinery, even to the appliances of railronding, and will take with bim a geologist, civil envine r, and other members of a corps for scientific and industrial investigation. The mission is preliminary to possible operations skill more extensive. We sorrow over the fact that there is not a single Grant Club in Cincinnati! Deacon RICHARD SMITH, that truly good man, who never takes any whiskey except for his stomach's sake should not allow this state of things to continue

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President :

USELESS S. GRANT,

THE PRESENT-TAKER. How Parmer Greeley might Butice Gen.

To the Editor of The Sun. SIR: If the Hon. Horace Greeley should be

compasted as a capdidate for the next Presidency would it not have a tendency to create intense anxiety in the breast of our beloved President, un less he could be convinced that it was not intended as a personal slight? Now, Mr. Greeley is a creat former, and although

he disclaims being a philanthropist, everybody knows that he is true to the interests of his country and an earnest advocate of peace and barmony Would it not be a good plan for him to give a gencrous portion of the products of his farm the comcross portion of the products of his farm the coming year to the "man at the helm" as an inducement for him to withilraw from the canvass? This
would obvious the necessity of counting the votes
that would probably be east for Grant by his refatives in effice, and site relieve the country from the
turmoil incident to a Presidential campaign. The
President would in all probability accede to this
proposal, for he has many times done things for a
"consideration," that were of far greater damage to
the country than this generous act would be. The
proble would also be delighted, as they had much
rather support Mr. Greeley at Washington than Mr.
Grant at Long Branch.
"Let us have peace." One of the Protle.

"Let as have peace." New York, June 28.

Letter from the Farmers' and Mechanics

Candidate—His Personal Habita.

New York Tribune. New York. May 31, 1871.

Dake Sin: I know of nothing in my habits that deserves public attention. I was formerly called a Grahamite;" that is, I rarely ste ment; and it is till my conviction that ment should be alter very sparingly. I cat Fowever like other folks, not having time to make myself clearrenable to everybody by insisting on special food wherever I go, since I ravel much and cat in many places in the course of 1; car.

year.
I caused to drink distilled liquors January 1, 1824,
when I was not quite thereonyears old. Foccaconally drank heer foor or five years thereafter,
then I abandoned that also. I can of remember

stonally dramk beer four or five years thereafter, when I abandoned that also, I cannot remember that I ever more than tasted whee.

I stopped drinking coffee about 1834, because it made my hand tremble. I am opposed to nerves.

I did not drink tea for a quarter of a century, ending in 1851, when I had brain fever and was very ill. My dector insisted that I should drink ether claret or tes, and I close the toa, which (black) I have generally used sines, though not uniformly.

My lavorite exercise is trimming no trees in a forest with an axe, cutting out underbrush, &c., i. wish I could take more of it, but my arm is distant and my family scattered. I sometimes if weights at the Lifting Cure. I have only lifted 265 pounds sines I became sixty years o'd, February 3d last. Yours, HOHAUS GREELEY.

J. A. BERCHER, Leq., Trenton, N. J.

Why the Ohio Republicans are Against Grant.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The fact is the Ohio Republicans, in Convention assembled, did not care to take upon themselves any baggage that could be dispensed with. Several gentlement were anxious to have Grant named as the necessary candidate of the Republicans for the succession, and one able and elequent Congressman on the Committee on Resolutions quite insisted upon it; but while some of the work of the Administration was approved, the personal endersement of the President, as a perpetual military necessity, was omated. We are inclined to think that this peculiarity of the proceedings of the Convention will not diminish the chances of success of Gen. Noyes.

Horace Greeley the Hope of American From the Louison Cosmopolitan.

Let us turn to the United States. Our only hope is there, if not with the President, surely with the people. Suppose Horace Greeley should be elected President next year on the platform of Cuban independence and universal amnesty, how long would Spanish tyranny be allowed to crush the life blood from the heart of the "ever fathful island"?

One Term the Right Rule. That the one-term doctrine as applied to the ccapancy of the White House is generally received y the people as sound, is illustrated in the fact that or only once during the last thirty-cight years have ney departed from it, and that was in the case of Mr. Lincoln in the very crists of the rebellion, many his redecition as much of an exception to general current of events as was the rebellion its Never since the defeat of Van Buren in 1840 lany party vectured to renominate its Prestien

around him an army of retainers wherewith to secure his personal ends, and by teaching officeholders that their chief business was to plot and work for the renomination of the man to whom they were indebted for their bread and butter.

It will be remembered that during the campaign of 1868 Grant arowed himself in favor of the one-term doctrine, and yet hardly had be crossed the threshold of the Write House than he went back on his niedge, and turned his sections of the succession. is pledge and turned his eye toward the succes

sion.

Intelligent, consistent, and importial Reoublicans are not only requested out required to endorse this stuffication. It is daily becoming more manifest that, as men accustome to think for themselves, they will also act for themselves.

How Grant might be Renominated.

From the Cincinnat Commercial.

If Grant himself were to depart for Corea at the head of a great military expedition, and were to subdue the Coreans after a series of sanguinary and sultry batties, there might be some chance of his winning such additional military renown as would secure his renomination and reflection to the Prestdency next year. But we lear that Grant will think it more advisable to stay away from Corea.

Great Men Quarrelling about Bacon and Greens. From the New Orleans Times.

Mr. Jefferson, having invited Patrick Henry to dine at one of his artistic feasts, the chef d owere of his celebrated French cook, was mortifled to find that the Governor declines to partake of each and every one of the elegant and elaborate creations of the accomplished Frenchman's srt. At last, having run through the carfe, the President begged that Gov. Henry would say what he would have. "I will thank you, sir, for some bacon and greens," was the eager reply. Mr. Jefferson could hardly restrain his surprise at so novel a demand, and begged that the Governor would excuse him on account of his long absence from Virginia, for forgetting that there was such a distinct still in demand among civilized people as "bacon and greens." Mr. Henry ever forgot the reproof, and when he returned to Virginia he denounced Mr. Jefferson is a traiter to his nateral vittati." On the other hand, Mr. Jefferson left on record his opinion of Patrick Heary "2s a man of low tustes and vulgar associations."

The McFarland Divorce Fraud.

The McFarlund Divorce Fraud.

From the Morgan County (Ind.) Gazette.

After careful inquiry we have been unable to learn that Mrs. McFarland-Richardson, who obtained her divorce in our Common Pleas Court here, ever femained twenty-four consecutive hours in our county, much less having acquired a residence, and her quasi-inhabitancy in the State remains in doubt, when it is known that she boarded a while in Indianapolis and kept up her business as correspondent of the New York Tribune, and left the State the next Gay or two after getting her divorce, and has never returned to her "home" in that city. Our laws are good enough where there is no fraud and trickery; but it must be admitted that they need some amendment in view of the numerous instances of perjury that scalawags from other States resort to to get rid of uncongenial partners, which they could not do in their own homes and among their own acquaintances. wn acquaintances.

Sheriff O'Brien's Picule.

One of the most successful and commendable picnics of the season was held in Jones's Wood on Tuesday. The proceeds were for the benefit of the poor of the Twenty first Ward. Foremost attong the many warm hearted men present was Sheriff O'Brien. The cordial grip and heartfelt manner with which he was met by the hardworking sen of the ward showed how popular the Sheriff is among the people whom he has helped in times of need. The large attendance and good feeling which prevalled showed that the poor of the Twenty-first Ward will be well taken care of.

Who will inaugurate an immense Seventh Ward pichic, the proceeds to go for the foundation of a fund for the erection of the Seventh Ward Tweed Hospitul?

A Democratic Defeat in Texas.

From the Houston Union.

Some Democrate at Austin, chagrined at the meried ph. sical castigation administered to Reynolds a Austin the other day, put up a woman to attack Mr. Quick with a cowalide. Mr. Quick very properly knocked her down, and the Democrats failed in heir little game.

A Singular Intimation.

From the New York Express Reports from West Point say that the belles of hat military haves are very envious of the hand-ome Miss Augusta Benard, who has been appoint at Posmaster there. It is whispered about that 'Fred' had something to do with it.

Deposit your surples money in the Mutual Bene-nt Savings Bank (sun Building). Proceed commençes on the first of every month.—Ada

SUNBEAMS.

-A Wisconsin postmaster has written to Wash. ington for "som eternal revenu stamps," saying he has several "cols for them."

-An Iowa woman has begun her suicide by narking the place on her throat where she intends to cut when she gets her courage up.

-Enthusiastic Maiden-"Oh, Mr. Lovell, PA

sooner be a violinist than anything in the world.
Wouldn't you?" Modest Youtn-" Well, if you were the violinist, I think I'd-a-sooner be the vio -The Sultan of Turkey is said to have such #

passion for billiards that he frequently rises at 20 clock in the morning, and insists on finishing some game be -The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States consists of seven provinces, divided into six archdioceses, forty-nine dioceses, and four vicariates apostolic.

-At a recent wedding in Warsaw, Ifl., among he refreshments served were a nottle of wine and a loaf of cake prepared for the weading of the bride's

mother over twenty years ago.

—A Hoosac tunnel teamster was lately seen iding on a 3,500-pound load of powder, smoking a

pipe, while just behind was the stage coach full of pas-sengers, whose feelings were not comfortable. —Henneck—" My love, I am happy to inform you I've insured my life!" Mrs. H.—" Then you out it to be assumed of such a solicit action. Insure your oun! Nothing done about mine, I suppose!"

—Mr. Colfax's physicians now insist on his

giving up public speaking and letter writing, with rare exceptions, and confining huself to official laboratione during the two remaining years of his term.

—Three sisters named Huribut, who came inte

the world simultaneously, are now living together in Litchfield, Conn.. aged 84. They have rarely been soperated, and have always enjoyed excellent health. -The atmosphere is said to be so dry in Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, that a bowl of milk-left uncovered in the morning is dry at night, while

-A Kansas journal " learns of a woman in Jef. county, in that State, who took a colt six months old to her breast, and thus saved its life. It had lost the parent, and but for the kind interest taken in it, would have starved."

ink vanishes from the inkstand and pec-

-An observing reporter states that on hotel registers newly married couples are usually registered Mr. So-and-So-and wife; while those to whom marriage is an old story are entered in the most matter-of-fact way Mr. and Mrs. Such-a-One.

-In the midst of a heavy shower during s prolonged storm, a little miss was observed at the win-dow crying bitterly. "What is the matter?" she was asked. "I'm 'faid." "There's nothing here to huat you; what are you afraid or?" "'Faid of Noah!"

-It is related of a colporteur sent out in the palmy days of colportage by the American Teact Socipainty days of corportage by the American Tract Society that he asked a rough Arkansan what denomination a certain dilapidated-looking meeting house belonged to. "Wa'al, stranger," was the reply, "sha wur a Hard Saeli Baptist, but they don't run her now;" -The Tichborne trial in London is a pleasant

one for the lawyers, if not for the parties to the suit. It is reported that the Solicitor-General, who is for the defendant, gets £1,990 down and £30 a day "refresher;" ergeant Bullantine and Mr. Giffard (for the claimant) staillar sum, and half a dozen other coursel in the case not much less. -" What are you disturbing the whole house with your yells in this way for?" demanded a New Jersey tandlord of a guest whom he found late at night

seemingly in pursuit of invisible foes, and veiling at ne top of his voice. " I'm shouting the battle cry o fleadom," answered the guest, as he went ahead with -Long prayers furnished the theme of a discossion at the recent Young Men's Caristian Conven-tion in Washington. One of the delegates asked; "What do you do with the people who persistently in-

inige in long prayers?" The answer promptly given by another was: "Never give them a chance to pray:"

ling on the London Metropolitan Railway recently held? a meeting to petition Parliament to pass a law compelling the Metropolitan Railway to attach smoking carriages to the trains. The petition urges that smoking is an antidote to the damp, fishy sewage and sulpharous smells always pervacing the tunnels of this undereround railway.

-The Leavenworth Times, speaking of Mr.: Caldwell, the new United States Kansas Senator says; "When Caldwell left here his wealth was estimated at alf a million. When he arrived in Chicago the papers

eported him as worth \$3,099,090. The other day he vis-\$8,000,000. If Caldwell will heed our advice he will ceep on travelling. He will probably be a rica man by -In the Court of Claims in Lexington, Ky., # few days ago, the presiding Judge was annoyed by an

irritable old gentleman, who would insist in speaking disrespectfully of the action of the Court. The Judge fixed the old gentleman eleven times in succession, for ontempt, and threatened to commit him to jail, withit doing any good; and finally, in order to he dignity of the Court, told him that if he was only a young man, the Court would whip him in so short at time that it would make his head swim.

-A physician in Wilmington, N. C., has performed the operation of transfusing blood from # lamb into a human body. Tife subject was an inmster of the City Hospital, who had been suffering for some time past, and who had lately seemed in danger of death from mere exhaustion. When laid upon the table he was too weak to talk, and appeared to have but a few hours of life left in him. When his vein was opened but one drop of blood fell from it. The carotid erfery of the lamb was opened and the blood was forced from thence, by the palpitation of the animal's seart, through a small glass tube into the patient's sephalic vein. In this way about eight orners of blood was conveyed from the lamb to the man. The operation was entirely successful; and it is not only expected that the patient, who is a negro, will recover, but that he will hereafter produce a superior grade of

merino wool. -The girl in South Norwalk, Conn., whe caught a husband by writing her name and a idress on the lining of a hat she was trimming, was more for-tunate than another young lady also employed in tag manufacture of hats. The latter statched her name in side the fining of a hat beneath the statement: "I am thine; wilt thou be mino?" and sent it adrift. After various vicissitudes it was purchased by a gentleman. and took a position on his head. One day the lining became loose, and in engeavoring to fasten it his eye rested upon the sentiment and name, and he in-voluntarily exclaimed, "D-—d fool!" When Martha returned to her home that day she was taken to a re-

tired part of the cottage and warmed with a strap. The

gentleman who got the hat was her father. -During a recent speech by Henry Clay Dean, at Corydon, Iowa, in the interest of a new railroad, two men on horseback rode up in front of the Nationat Bank, dismounted, entered the institution, and finding no one in except an officer of the bank, pre-sented revolvers at his hoad and demanded the money on hand. Realizing that he was completely at them mercy, the officer surrendered some \$7,000, when the viliains left. After quitting the bank they rode to the meeting, which was in the open air, and called out that the bank had been robbed, adding that they had plenty of money. With a cheer for Wilses Booth, they then struck spurs to their horses, and galloped out o town before the crowd had fairly realized what had taken place. A party soon started in pursuit, and after riding a short distance came within balling dis ance of the robbers, who waved a defiance and darted

off with increased speed. -A feel in Wisconsin found a couple of pins in a loaf of bread which had been prepared by his wife, and straightway came to the conclusion that his sponse had designs upon his life. Thereupon he informed har that he should institute proceedings for a divorce, and left his house with that threat upon his lips. The wife went out to milk, and was gored to death by a cow. A neighbor hurried after the man to tell him the news, and a Wisconsin papergives the result in a fine flow of that ambitious style of writing sometimes denominated thog wash; "He was not long in reaching him, and soon told the tale of how a cruel fate had relieved him of the trials of a divorce, by calling his wife from the boson of her family to the parrow confice. rom the bosom of her family to the narrow confine of the grave. It may we'll be imagined that the in-formation startled the husband, who had but a few hours before left his wire in the enjoyment of good health, and his sorrowing circle of motherless children caused the strong man to bow in anguish of soul."

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

An Old Democrat's Opinion.

New Departure, sh? Wall, praps that's all right, But seems to me I know o' things a ternal right and of coosekense; some politics are higger. Than this farmation foolish area higger. Mendments to the constitution of Wall, that's quest. Precent a Dimmercat now gon' on first year. And I tell yer, s'ranger, it's a fact. I never sit Went back on the constitution, not as may be fall. They've tacked on 'mendmears? Wall, let van hek So tar's I now I seem to have a knack O'stickin' by the laws—they can't be got around, And, right or wrong, by then have a knack O'stickin' by the laws—they can't be got around, And, right or wrong, by then have a knack O'stickin' by the laws—they can't be got around, and right or wrong, by then have a knack O'stickin' by the laws—they can't be got around, I de't seem gatte to know bout all this fall.

I'm's sir's bad, but it might be a dann's agint wors. What good to me an'you's this New Departure throw Hast togot any tain't to do with the they winks Ring.

This steeps the eyes out of the folks? On the scawe

Ring
That steals the eyes out of the folks? Or he scampt
That phasters as all up with touvinent stamps?
If we hand the stamps is need our was.
If we hand the stamps is need our was.
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Pout all of this fers New Departure sums.
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